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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1915

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA

Agricultural Extension Service

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1915

North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station and United States Department of Agriculture Cooperating

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service,
Office of the Director.

Raleigh, January 1, 1916.

To His Excellency, Locke Craig, *Governor of North Carolina.*

Sir:—I have the honor to submit herewith report of the operations of the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, conducted jointly by the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, in coöperation with the Federal Department of Agriculture, for the year ended June 30, 1915.

This report is made in accordance with the requirements of the act of Congress approved May 8, 1914, and known as the Smith-Lever Act.

Very respectfully,

B. W. Kilgore,
Director.

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W. F. PATE—Agronomist—Soils
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H. D. LAMBERT—Assistant Agronomist—Soils
R. Y. WINTERS—Plant Breeding
[1]BUXTON WHITE—Asst. in Plant Breeding
[1]V. R. HERMAN—Asst. in Plant Breeding
[2]R. B. HARDISON—Asst. in Soil Survey
S. O. PERKINS—Asst. in Soil Survey
L. L. BRINKLEY—Asst. in Soil Survey
F. N. MCDOWELL—Asst. in Soil Survey
[2]E. S. VANETTA—Asst. in Soil Survey
[1]E. H. MATHEWSON—Tobacco Expert
A. R. RUSSELL—Asst. in Field Experiments

Chemistry

W. A. WITHERS—Chemist
F. E. CARRUTH—Assistant Chemist
H. L. COX—Assistant Chemist
J. M. PICKEL—Feed Chemist
W. G. HAYWOOD—Fertilizer Chemist
J. Q. JACKSON—Assistant Chemist
E. S. DEWAR—Assistant Chemist
E. B. HART—Assistant Chemist
F. C. WIGGINS—Assistant Chemist

Entomology

FRANKLIN SHERMAN, JR.—Chief in Entomology
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Horticulture

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R. G. HILL—Assistant Horticulturist
C. D. MATTHEWS—Assistant Horticulturist
B. SZYMONIAK, Demonstrator in Fruit and Truck Crops

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R. S. CURTIS—Associate in Animal Industry
W. H. EATON—Dairy Experimenter
B. F. KAUPP, Poultry Investigator and Pathologist
[3]A. J. REED—Dairy Farming
[3]J. D. MCVEAN—Pig Club Agent
[3]A. G. OLIVER—Poultry Club Agent
STANLEY COMBES—Assistant in Dairy Farming
[3]J. A. AREY—Assistant in Dairy Farming
[3]F. R. FARNHAM—Assistant in Dairy Farming
[3]J. L. GRAYBILL—Assistant in Dairy Farming
[3]F. T. PEDEN—Assistant in Beef Cattle
[3]A. L. JERDAN—Assistant in Beef Cattle
[3]L. I. CASE—Assistant in Beef Cattle
EARL HOSTETLER, Assistant in Beef Cattle and Swine
DAN M. MCCARTY—Asst. in Animal Nutrition

Plant Pathology

F. A. WOLF—Plant Pathologist
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[4]H. M. LYNDE—Senior Drainage Engineer
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G. A. ROBERTS.....Veterinarian

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E. E. CULBRETH.....Assistant Superintendent of Credit Unions

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J. M. JOHNSON.....Farm Management

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J. H. JEFFERIES.....Assistant Director Pender Branch Station, Willard
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Iredell.....G. E. DULL
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Lincoln.....W. L. SMARR
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Moore (north).....R. C. BARRETT
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Martin.....OLIVER CARTER (col.)
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McDOWELL.....W. R. BAILEY
New Hanover.....J. P. HERRING
Nash.....G. D. BURROUGHS
Orange.....P. C. WILLIAMS
Person.....F. A. BROWN
Pitt.....B. T. FERGUSON
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Rowan.....W. B. CRUMPTON
Randolph.....I. H. FAUST
Rockingham.....F. S. WALKER
Stanly.....S. J. LENTZ
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Sampson (north).....J. A. TURLINGTON
Sampson (south).....McDONALD DAVIS
Sampson.....G. W. HERRING (col.)
Surry.....J. W. JOHNSON
Union.....T. J. W. BROOM
Vance.....S. R. BIVENS
Warren.....F. B. NEWELL
Wilson.....O. O. DUKES
Wake.....W. H. CHAMBLEE, JR.
Wilkes.....A. G. HENDREN
Wilkes.....W. P. BYNUM (col.)
Yadkin.....J. C. DOBBINS
Yadkin.....R. C. BLACKBURN (col.)
Yancey.....F. E. PATTON

Boys' Agricultural Clubs

T. E. BROWNE.....Agent, Boys' Agricultural Clubs
A. K. ROBERTSON.....Assistant in Boys' Clubs

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MISS MINNIE L. JAMISON.....Assistant in Home Demonstration Work

ALAMANCE COUNTY

[6]MRS. CORNELIA C. MORRIS,

MRS. OLIVE ALLEN,
MISS EUNICE HOMEWOOD,
MRS. W. T. HURST,
MRS. J. D. ROSS,
MISS MYRTLE EZZEL,
MISS VENIA LEWIS,
MISS WILLIE SOMERS,
MRS. M. N. WILKERSON.

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[6]MRS. ROSALIND REDFEARN,

MRS. J. G. BOYLIN,
MISS NETTIE CRUMP,
MRS. D. H. MORTON,
MISS ARAMINTA ROBINSON.

Home Demonstration Work—Cont.

BERTIE COUNTY

[6]MRS. ELIZABETH EARLY.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY

MRS. JOHN S. LEFEVRE,
MISS MATTIE DOWD, MISS JENNIE WHITAKER.

CHEROKEE COUNTY

[6]MRS. MAGGIE MAUNEY.

CLEVELAND COUNTY

[6]MISS SUSAN O. ELLIOTT,
MRS. J. A. ANTHONY, MISS FLORENCE B. ELLIOTT,
MISS HATTIE BINGHAM, MRS. MAUD PADGETT,
MISS OLIVE CRABTREE, MISS EMMA WHITE.

CRAVEN COUNTY

[6]MISS NANCY MACLAWHORN,
MISS CARRIE HARDISON, MRS. D. P. WHITFORD.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

[6]MRS. GRETCHEN BAYNE,
MRS. M. A. BYRD, MISS LUCY CURRIE,
MISS ELIZABETH GAINEY.

DAVIDSON COUNTY

[6]MISS EUNICE E. PENNY,
MISS EULALIA TURNER, MRS. J. E. WALL.

DURHAM COUNTY

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MISS RUTH AREY, MISS SADIE J. NICHOLS,
MISS GRACE BROWN, MRS. VANCE MASSEY,
MISS BEULAH BRAGG, MISS CORNELIA WILLIAMS,
MISS CARRIE GOFORTH.

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MRS. D. B. BATTS, MRS. H. R. HINTON,
MISS RUTH BRAKE, MRS. ZENO MOORE,
MISS NINA CORBETT, MRS. J. J. THORNE,
MRS. E. L. EXUM, MISS MAUD TURNAGE,
MRS. J. E. W. GLOVER, MISS MARY VINES.

FORSYTH COUNTY

[6]MISS M. ADNA EDWARDS,
MISS IDA M. LONG.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

[6]MISS PAULINE SMITH,
MRS. SARAH STALLINGS.

GASTON COUNTY

[6]MRS. M. P. SHETLEY.

GRANVILLE COUNTY

[6]MRS. A. L. CAPEHART,
MRS MARTHA HOBGOOD, MISS BESSIE R. HOWELL.

GREENE COUNTY

[6]MISS ROSA L. HOOTE,
MISS WINIFRED HARPER.

GUILFORD COUNTY

[6]MISS GRACE E. SCHAEFFER,
MISS EVA GAMBLE, MISS ANNIE RANKIN,
MISS CLARA JOHNSON, MISS SARA RICHARDSON,
MRS. McD. POPE, MRS. T. N. SELLERS,
MISS IDA MILLIS.

IREDELL COUNTY

[6]MISS CORA C. BELLE,
MISS BERTA BRADFORD, MISS CARRIE JOHNSTON,
MISS MARIE GABRIEL, MRS SUDIE JOHNSON,
MISS SUSIE GUY, MISS BLANCH GUY.

Home Demonstration Work—Cont.

JOHNSTON COUNTY

[6]MRS. D. J. WELLONS,

MISS BERTHA CREECH,
MISS STELLA CREECH,
MRS. T. C. DAVIS,
MISS THENIE KINSEY,
MISS ESTHER LANGDON,
MISS EUNICE WELLONS.

LEE COUNTY

[6]MRS. J. H. HENLEY,

MISS FANNIE BROOKS,
MRS. M. A. MCLEOD,
MISS ANNIE M. COLE.

MADISON COUNTY

[6]MISS OLIVE HENRICKS,
MISS EMELINE WALLEN.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY

[6]MISS MARY O. GRAHAM,

MISS DIXIE BEARD,
MISS LOUISE CALDWELL,
MRS. W. E. CUNNINGHAM,
MISS LILLIE FLOWE,
MISS BESSIE HARKEY,
MISS LUCY GLUYAS,
MISS HELEN HUNTER,
MISS MARY KIRKPATRICK,
MISS MABEL MCKNIGHT,
MISS JULIA PRICE.

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[6]MISS GRACE BRADFORD,

MISS MAMIE CARTER,
MISS JENNIE CURRIE,
MISS OLIVIA COX,
MISS GERTRUDE KELLY,
MRS. BERTHA FREEMAN,
MISS MARY KELLEY,
MISS ADA MCKENZIE,
MISS BERTHA SEAWELL,
MISS OLA STEPHENSON,
MISS LESLIE WOMBLE.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

[6]MISS ETHEL KELLY,

MRS. JAMES I. FUTRELL,
MRS. D. T. TAYLOR,
MRS. C. J. GARRIS.

ORANGE COUNTY

[5]MISS LULA M. CASSIDY.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY

[6]MISS MARCIE P. ALBERTSON.

PENDER COUNTY

[6]MR. WILLIAM S. KEY.

RANDOLPH COUNTY

[6]MISS ESTELLE NEECE,
MRS. W. P. WHITE.

RICHMOND COUNTY

[6]MRS JOHN SANDY COVINGTON,
MISS MAMIE BALDWIN.

ROWAN COUNTY

[6]MISS MAGGIE JULIAN.

SAMPSON COUNTY

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MISS REVAH ALDERMAN,
MISS MARGARET CORBETT,
MRS. H. E. LANCE,
MISS ANNA MAYNARD,
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MRS. G. L. SIKES,
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MRS. T. K. ADAMS,
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MISS LELA BASS,
MISS ADDIE GILBERT,
MRS. J. J. ROBINSON,
MISS EVA HUNTER,
MISS MAMIE TURLINGTON,
MRS. T. S. WILLIAMS,
MRS. E. F. EATON.

UNION COUNTY

[6]MRS. B. H. GRIFFIN.

VANCE COUNTY

[6]MRS. J. K. PLUMMER.

Home Demonstration Work—Cont.

WAKE COUNTY

[6]MRS. JACQUES BUSBEE,

MISS ISABELLE DYER,
MRS. W. T. APPEL,
MRS. C. R. BAUCOME,
MISS GABRIELLA DOVE,
MISS PATTIE LEE,
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MISS ELIZABETH PRYOR,
MISS EUNICE PENNY,
MRS. E. L. SHEARON,
MRS. BEULAH SMITH,
MISS OLA WALTERS,
MRS. M. L. WRIGHT,
MISS LIZZIE NORRIS.

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[6]MRS. F. B. NEWELL.

WAYNE COUNTY

[6]MRS. ESTELLE T. SMITH.

WILKES COUNTY

[6]MRS. BLANCHE MILLER,

MISS VIOLA FOSTER,
MISS ALMA PARKER,
MISS MARY PARDUE,
MISS CORNELIA PARKS.

The members marked with * are members of the Joint Committee for Agricultural Work, and the Station is under their direction.

[1]In cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry.

[2]In cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Soils.

[3]In cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry.

[4]In cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering.

[5]In cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Farm Management.

[6]These agents are in charge of the work in the county. The others are club agents.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.

B. W. Kilgore, *Director.*
F. H. Jeter, *Agricultural Editor.*

DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF EXTENSION WORK.

The North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service is conducted by the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, in coöperation with the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Extension work in agriculture is not new to the State, as for a number of years the institutions named above have been sending their trained men to various parts of the State to carry information and conduct demonstrations along the lines of improved methods of farming. A brief statement of the development of the plan of serving the farmer on the farm will not be out of place at this point.

The North Carolina Department of Agriculture was organized in 1877, and the Agricultural Experiment Station began work the same year as a division of the Department of Agriculture, and in accordance with the law establishing the Department, the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts was established in 1889. Until the organization of the College the Experiment Station was financed and conducted by the Department of Agriculture, since which time it has been conducted, for the most part, by the two institutions.

Among the first kinds of agricultural service were the analyses of fertilizers and fertilizer materials and the enforcement of the fertilizer law. Analyses and studies were also made of the phosphates and marl deposits of the State, and the question of composts and composting and the analyses of various agricultural products were conducted. Advice was carried to the farmers on these various matters. The publication of a Bulletin was begun in 1880 and continues to the present time. At first it was more in the form of a small agricultural paper, and included the analyses of fertilizers and various other products, advice to farmers about their use, and instructions along general agricultural lines.

The conduct of Farmers' Institutes was begun about 1890 and are continued at present, being conducted by the workers of the several institutions already named, but financed by the Department of Agriculture.

The State Department of Agriculture begun the establishment of Test Farms or Branch Stations for experimental and demonstrational purposes in 1900. It now has seven such Stations and is conducting work to get new information for the use of the Extension Service and demonstrations for the benefit of the sections in which the farms are located.

A considerable amount of demonstration work in the way of testing varieties of different crops, to determine their value and suitability to the different sections of the State, testing of fertilizers, spraying, orchard work, and similar demonstrations have been carried on by the State Department of Agriculture from 1899 to the present time, the work at present being a part of the Extension Service. The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, mainly through the Experiment Station, has done a considerable amount of the same sort of service during this same period. A worker was added to the force of the State Department of Agriculture in the fall of 1906 for the conduct of demonstration work with farmers of the State, the special idea being to take the results of the experiments on the various experiment farms direct to the farmer, and in the fall of 1907 the Farmers' Coöperative Demonstration Work of the Federal Department of Agriculture was begun in the State. At a little later period Club Work for Boys was made a part of the efforts in both of these undertakings. Girls' Club Work followed about two years later. In 1908 the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts added a Professor of Agricultural Extension, who also conducted Club Work with boys. In 1912, through an agreement between the Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, all of the experimental and demonstration or extension work in the State was brought together and conducted jointly by the two institutions, with the coöperation of the Federal Department of Agriculture. This action was legalized by the Legislature of 1913 (chapter 68, Public Laws of 1913), and the Extension and Demonstration Work was made a division of the Experiment Station. It so remained until after the passage of the Congressional Smith-Lever Act, which is as follows:

SMITH-LEVER ACT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That in order to aid in diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics, and to encourage the application of the same, there may be inaugurated in connection with the college or colleges in each State now receiving, or which may hereafter receive, the benefits of the act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts" (Twelfth Statutes at Large, page five hundred and three), and of the act of Congress approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety (Twenty-sixth Statutes at Large, page four hundred and seventeen and chapter eight hundred and forty-one), agricultural extension work which shall be carried on in coöperation with the United States Department of Agriculture: *Provided*, that in any State in which two or more such colleges have been or hereafter may be established the appropriations hereinafter made to such State shall be administered by such college or colleges as the legislature of such State may direct: *Provided further*, that, pending the inauguration and development of the coöperative extension work herein authorized, nothing in this act shall be construed to discontinue either the farm management work or the farmers' coöperative demonstration work as now conducted by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 2. That coöperative agricultural extension work shall consist of the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending or resident in said colleges in the several communities, and imparting to such persons information on said subjects through field demonstrations, publications, and otherwise; and this work shall be carried on in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the State agricultural college or colleges receiving the benefits of this act.

Sec. 3. That for the purpose of paying the expenses of said coöperative agricultural extension work and the necessary printing and distributing of information in connection with the same, there is permanently appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $480,000 for each year, $10,000 of which shall be paid annually, in the manner hereinafter provided, to each State which shall, by action of its legislature, assent to the provisions of this act: *Provided*, that payment of such installments of the appropriation hereinbefore made as shall become due to any State before the adjournment of the regular session of the legislature meeting next after the passage of this act may, in the absence of prior legislative assent, be made upon the assent of the governor thereof, duly certified to the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided* further, that there is also appropriated an additional sum of $600,000 for the fiscal year following that in which the foregoing appropriation first becomes available, and for each year thereafter for seven years a sum exceeding by $500,000 the sum appropriated for each preceding year, and for each year thereafter there is permanently appropriated for each year the sum of $4,100,000 in addition to the sum of $480,000 hereinbefore provided: *Provided further*, that before the funds herein appropriated shall become available to any college for any fiscal year plans for the work to be carried on under this act shall be submitted by the proper officials of each college and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. Such additional sums shall be used only for the purposes hereinbefore stated, and shall be allotted annually to each State by the Secretary of Agriculture and paid in the manner hereinbefore provided, in the proportion which the rural population of each State bears to the total rural population of all the States as determined by the next preceding Federal census: *Provided further*, that no payment out of the additional appropriations herein provided shall be made in any year to any State until an equal sum has been appropriated for that year by the legislature of such State, or provided by State, county, college, local authority, or individual contributions from within the State for the maintenance of the coöperative agricultural extension work provided for in this act.

Sec. 4. That the sums hereby appropriated for extension work shall be paid in equal semiannual payments on the first day of January and July of each year by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the warrant of the Secretary of Agriculture, out of the Treasury of the United States, to the treasurer or other officer of the State duly authorized by the laws of the State to receive the same; and such officer shall be required to report to the Secretary of Agriculture, on or before the first day of September of each year, a detailed statement of the amount so received during the previous fiscal year, and of its disbursements, on forms prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sec. 5. That if any portion of the moneys received by the designated officer of any State for the support and maintenance of coöperative agricultural extension work, as provided in this act, shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost, or be misapplied, it shall be replaced by said State to which it belongs, and until so replaced no subsequent appropriation shall be apportioned or paid to said State, and no portion of said moneys shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings, or the purchase or rental of land, or in college-course teaching, lectures in colleges, promoting agricultural trains, or any other purpose not specified in this act, and not more than five per centum of each annual appropriation shall be applied to the printing and distribution of publications. It shall be the duty of each of said colleges annually, on or before the first day of January, to make to the governor of the State in which it is located a full and detailed report of its operations in the direction of extension work as defined in this act, including a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures from all sources for this purpose, a copy of which report shall be sent to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 6. That on or before the first day of July in each year after the passage of this act the Secretary of Agriculture shall ascertain and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury as to each State whether it is entitled to receive its share of the annual appropriation for coöperative agricultural extension work under this act, and the amount which it is entitled to recive. If the Secretary of Agriculture shall withhold a certificate from any State of its appropriation,

the facts and reasons therefor shall be reported to the President, and the amount involved shall be kept separate in the Treasury until the expiration of the Congress next succeeding a session of the legislature of any State from which a certificate has been withheld, in order that the State may, if it should so desire, appeal to Congress from the determination of the Secretary of Agriculture. If the next Congress shall not direct such sum to be paid, it shall be covered into the Treasury.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall make an annual report to Congress of the receipts, expenditures, and results of the coöperative agricultural extension work in all of the States receiving the benefits of this act, and also whether the appropriation of any State has been withheld; and if so, the reasons therefor.

SEC. 8. That Congress may at any time alter, amend, or repeal any or all of the provisions of this act.

Approved May 8, 1914.

The Smith-Lever fund was accepted on June 10, 1914, by the Governor of the State, to be administered through the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and the Legislature of 1915 approved this in a special resolution, as follows:

(Resolution No. 26.)

A RESOLUTION TO ACCEPT THE BENEFITS OF AN ACT OF CONGRESS KNOWN AS THE SMITH-LEVER BILL.

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States has passed an act approved by the President May eight, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, entitled An act to provide for coöperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the act of Congress, approved July two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture; and

WHEREAS, it is provided in section three of the act aforesaid that the grants of money authorized by this act shall be paid annually "to each State which shall by action of its legislature assent to the provisions of this act": therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring:

That the assent of the Legislature of the State of North Carolina be and is hereby given to the provisions and requirements of said act, and that the trustees of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to receive the grants of money appropriated under said act, and to organize and conduct agricultural extension work which shall be carried on in connection with the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, in accordance with the terms and conditions expressed in the act of Congress aforesaid.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this the 5th day of March, 1915.

This Legislature also made an appropriation to meet, in part, the State's requirements (chapter 87, Public Laws of 1915).

INSTITUTIONS INTERESTED AND ORGANIZATION.

Through a Memorandum of Understanding, dated September 1, 1914, between the Federal Department of Agriculture and the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and a further agreement between the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and the State Department of Agriculture, the Extension Work was made a separate division of these two institutions and is conducted under the "Joint Committee for Agricultural Work," provided for in chapter 68, Public Laws of 1913, and in coöperation

with the Federal Department of Agriculture, as provided for in Project Agreement No. 1, entitled General Organization Project for Coöperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics in North Carolina. The Director of Extension, who is also the Director of the Experiment Station, represents all of the institutions having to do with the Agricultural Extension Work of the State. All workers in the institutions referred to who were doing work of an extension nature were made a part of the Extension Service. Extension specialists in different lines are placed in the different divisions of the Experiment Station and are responsible to the chiefs of these divisions for the subject-matter they teach in Extension Work, while their movements in the field are controlled by the different Extension workers having charge of the different kinds of Extension Work in the field. This organization brings the Extension Service into very close relationship with the Agricultural College, the Experiment Station, and the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture.

Workers and Kind of Work.

This arrangement makes for the greatest possible efficiency in the service, in that the trained scientist of the Station can devote himself to investigational work along agricultural lines, solving the various problems in the laboratory and in the field, and the Extension specialists and field agents can carry these new facts and demonstrate them to the farmer on the farm.

The duties of the workers are many and have greatly increased, so that it has been impossible to meet the demands made upon them for the various kinds of service.

For the sake of efficiency the Extension Service is conducted, mainly, under a number of clear-cut Projects, with the view of meeting the most pressing needs of the agriculture of the State. These Projects are as follows:

Project No. 1. Administration.
Profect No. 2. Printing and Distribution of Publications.
Project No. 3. County Agents.
Project No. 4. Home Economics, including Girls' Club Work.
Project No. 5. Boys' Club Work.
Project No. 6. Dairy Extension Work.
Project No. 7. Fruit and Truck Growing.
Project No. 8. Agronomy.
Project No. 9. Cotton Grading and Marketing.
Project No. 10. Plant Diseases.
Project No. 11. Negro Boys' Club Work.
Project No. 12. Drainage.
Project No. 13. Beef Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.

Good progress has been made in the prosecution of these Projects and excellent results are being obtained.

The Extension forces are housed in the buildings of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and of the Department of Agriculture, offices and laboratories having been supplied by these two institutions, and, in the main, equipped.

The Extension force consists of a Director and eighteen full-time Extension workers or specialists. There are, in addition, eleven (11) other workers giving approximately half their time to the Extension Service, the rest of the time of nine (9) being devoted to the Experiment Station, and two (2) to college teaching. There are also seventy-one (71) men County Agents and thirty-seven (37) women County Agents in Home Economics, and 137 women

in charge of local clubs for girls and women. The work of all these agents and workers has aroused the interest of the people to such an extent that none of them can answer fully all the calls made for service. The force of men and women County Agents is being extended as rapidly as possible, with a view of reaching all the counties in the State.

Coöperation With the State Normal and Industrial College and the State Department of Education.

The interest and good coöperation of these two institutions have been of the greatest value to the Extension Service. Miss M. L. Jamison, formerly of the Domestic Science Department of the State Normal and Industrial College, has done valuable work as Assistant in Home Demonstration and Home Economics, and the institution itself has provided special courses for the Extension workers and otherwise used its efforts and those of its workers for the good of the Extension Service.

The State Department of Public Instruction has also been of the greatest service to the Extension work, as it is through the teachers that we have been able to reach and hold the interest of the young people of the State, with whom we have obtained some of our most interesting results.

Negro Agricultural and Technical College.

A special worker for negro boys' clubs has been provided by the Extension Service, with headquarters at this institution, and a number of negro County Agents have been furnished for some of the counties with largest negro population. This institution has coöperated most heartily and agreeably with the Extension Service.

Other Coöperation—Railroads, Express Companies, Commercial Bodies, etc.

Commercial bodies in several towns of the State have given time and attention to the furtherance of the Extension work. The railroads and express companies have been most helpful and have coöperated with us especially in making our exhibits successful, in permitting more of our farmers to be in attendance on some of our most important meetings, and in aiding in the work of disseminating knowledge of improved agricultural methods to the people of the State.

Our report would not be complete without a word of commendation for this help.

On the whole, a very large number of the people of the State have been reached, and the work continues to grow. All of the agencies mentioned and others have contributed toward the success of the work.

The Extension Forces Have Rendered Service to Nearly a Million People During the Year.

Though it has not been possible to keep records of all the activities of the Extension Service workers, still those that have been kept show very accurately how the service is in touch with the farmers of the State. The work has not been confined to actual demonstrations on the farm, but it has reached the farm home, carrying a knowledge of better living, better farming, and a higher social life, both to the farm women, farm men, and farm boys and girls. Numbers of public meetings have been held where the people have become interested in the practical, scientific information given as well as in the actual demonstrations held. Bulletins and periodicals have been sent

out to requests from over the entire State, and both business men and corporations have enlisted their aid towards making farming a more pleasant and a more remunerative profession.

As an evidence of how the people of North Carolina have been reached during the past year, records show that the workers engaged in the Farm Demonstration work have paid 85,894 visits to farmers and club members, have addressed at public meetings 259,605 people, and have traveled 387,148 miles, rendering to the people 762,790 different services; the Home Demonstration workers organized during the year 37 counties of the State into the Canning Clubs and Demonstration Clubs, with a total enrollment of 2,914 girls and 1,500 women; the workers in the Boys' Agricultural Clubs have traveled 51,686 miles over the State, addressed 377 meetings, with a total attendance of 59,697 people, and have mailed out 258,544 bulletins, circulars and letters of information to the 5,328 boys enrolled in the club work; the Animal Industry workers have reached 35,099 people in 513 dairy schools and other meetings of like nature; the Extension workers in Horticulture and Entomology have held 30 public meetings with a combined attendance of 500 people, and have pruned and sprayed 100 fruit trees before these people; the Drainage Office has made 48 examinations for tile drainage, resulting in 85,082 feet of tile being laid; 17 examinations for terrace systems, resulting in 129,000 feet of terraces being built, and 34 examinations of swamp and overflowed lands, covering an area of 458,400 acres of land; to eradicate hog cholera in the State 17,619 miles have been traveled over 33 counties, 179 addresses were made to 13,265 people, and 178 demonstrations were held where 2,198 hogs were treated before audiences of 4,699 swine growers.

These figures do not show all the services rendered, but they do show that the workers are so organized that every activity and phase of farming is actually demonstrated, not only by personal contact, but by correspondence, bulletins, and timely publications, and it is apparent that noted results are being obtained.

As a whole, our records, which are not complete for all workers, show that the workers of those divisions keeping records traveled 456,453 miles and that 885,792 people were reached during the year by all workers. A number of these people were, of course, seen a number of times, but, on the other hand, many who were seen influenced many others to follow better methods of farm practice, and we are likely not going too far when we say that fully one million people were reached by the Extension Service during the year.

The relationships and good feeling among the workers of the service have been of the very best. This, with the good results obtained, make the outlook for the future bright.

Attention is called especially to the reports of the several divisions of the work and the financial statements which follow.

REPORT ON PUBLICATIONS.

To the Director:

Number and Character of Publications.

For the year ending June 30, 1915, the only regular publication issued by the Extension Service was Extension Circular Number 1, "Some Important Diseases of Tomato in North Carolina," by H. R. Fulton. This publication was designed to be of aid in the Canning Club Work in the State. Ten thousand copies of this circular were issued.

On February 13, 1915, a systematic campaign for putting information of an agricultural nature before the people of the state was instituted with the first issue of *Extension Farm News*. This was at first a four-column clip-sheet but was later made into a five-column sheet in order to take care of the information on hand. From February 13 to June 30, twenty issues of the clip-sheet were mailed to the press, the Demonstration Agents, County Superintendents of Education, agricultural papers circulating in North Carolina, the workers of the State Department of Agriculture, College of Agriculture, and the Experiment Station, and to an educational list made up of the teachers in farm life schools, superintendents of city schools, and members of the faculty of other colleges in the state. These lists made the number of each issue average about 1,000 copies. On special occasions, when the sheet contained any item of a particular interest to some other body, as the Farmers Union, for example, enough additional copies were printed for distribution to their local secretaries.

The *Extension Farm News* has met with a cordial reception by the press of the State, and with the exception of personal visits and personal letters of instruction is about the best means we have of reaching the great mass of people throughout the State.

This office has also, during the above period, printed 232 circular letters with a total issue of 226,480 copies. Of this number, 92,890 copies were mailed from this office; 167,680 copies were printed on the multigraph equipment of the office, and the remaining 58,000 were printed by a local printer. These circular letters have been in the form of monthly letters of instruction to members of the Boys' Agricultural Clubs, the Girls' Canning Clubs, the Home-Made Meat Clubs, and other various organizations and individuals.

From time to time articles are mailed to the weekly press without any record of the piece being kept. Special articles are sometimes written to some one of the daily papers or agricultural papers calling attention to some meeting or to some special phase of the Extension Service work.

Method of Gathering Material.

The method of gathering material has been adapted to conditions existing. Several circular letters have been written to workers of the College, Experiment Station, Department of Agriculture, and Extension Service, making known the need for information and news. In some cases, requests for a series of articles have been made. Splendid coöperation has been given us along this line, and some of the best articles appearing in the clip-sheet have been so obtained. At other times we pay a personal visit to each of the

workers. By making this visit once a week just before the clip-sheet is issued we have run across valuable news and suggestions. We have also in this manner obtained much news of a personal nature that we have given the local newspapers, with excellent results. At present a reporter from one of the local newspapers calls at the office each day, and we have been able to put out some valuable facts in this way.

At times we use the telephone to request an article about some particular subject, but the most effective means employed has been the personal visit.

For the Extension Circulars, some one of the workers is designated to prepare such subject-matter as will fill continued and insistent demands. This matter is then put in readable shape and published.

Method Used in Distributing Publications.

In distributing publications, various means are employed. We first have a mailing list of about seventy-five thousand names. This list is composed of the Experiment Station workers of the United States, a general list of citizens of North Carolina to whom all bulletins are sent, numerous special lists who only get bulletins and circulars in regard to a particular subject, and special groups of farmers as small grain growers, corn growers, potato growers, etc. These names are put up for the addressograph machine, and the lists are always kept up-to-date and active.

There are seventy-eight Demonstration Agents at work in the State, and these men are generally furnished with a supply of a particular circular for distribution among the farmers. The banks of the State have also aided in the work of distribution among the farmers by distributing to their representative depositors. We also, from time to time, publish notices of the available publications, and generally the requests which then come in take care of any extra copies of the publications which may have been on hand. One of our leading farm papers generally makes special notices of the different publications issued, and we reach several thousand people in this way.

Method of Organizing Mailing Lists.

In organizing our mailing lists, we obtain the names of the workers in the various States of the Union from the printed list of the National Department of Agriculture. For our general lists we use a card which is enclosed in one issue of the bulletin. From the cards returned a general list is made up for the different publications. The list is also kept active in this method.

The lists of teachers, principals, and superintendents of instruction are received from the State Department of Education; the names of the boys and girls are secured as they are enrolled in the clubs; the different other lists are made up by additions of names sent in by the various divisions. They in turn get the names by personal visits, letters, or by the County Demonstration Agent with whom they might have work.

The different lists are kept in galleys to themselves, and each publication is sent to those lists for which it was intended.

Other Activities.

It may be interesting to note in this connection that the office in charge of the publications has also given attention to the publications of State De-

partment of Agriculture and the Experiment Station. Five Experiment Station Bulletins with a total issue of 76,000 copies; four market bulletins with a combined issue of 9,800; nine circulars with a total issue of 33,000; and one reprint with an issue of 2,000 copies have been handled by this office. The monthly Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture has also been mailed to about 15,000 names each month.

Respectfully submitted,

F. H. JETER,
Agricultural Editor.

REPORT ON FARM DEMONSTRATION WORK.

To the Director:

Herewith find our annual report on Farm Demonstration Work through County Agents.

In attempting to tabulate and write up the results of Farm Demonstration Work for our Eighth Annual Report (1915) we feel almost overwhelmed with the amount and variety of work done by our seventy-eight agents. It is hardly possible to give, in much detail, the work of these agents without making a very cumbersome report. The main features of the work, however, are given under the headings which follow. The tabulated forms which accompany the report also give much valuable information by way of figures.

History.

In the fall of 1907 the present State Agent was in Demonstration Work in Alabama and was transferred to North Carolina to start the work. He was located at Statesville, N. C., with $8,000 to start the work on.

Late in the fall of the year mentioned the State Agent arranged to begin work in eight counties in January of 1908. Some Boys' Corn Clubs were also organized in Iredell County. The counties in the work the first year were Catawba, Lincoln, Gaston, Mecklenburg, Union, Cabarrus, Rowan, and Iredell. The work is still being carried on in these eight counties, although it was discontinued in two or three of them from one to two years.

At first no financial coöperation was asked from any county because the object was to show people what Demonstration Work is, and its results.

For 1909 the funds were doubled and, likewise, the territory was doubled, making sixteen counties in the State in the work the second year. The third year the number of counties was increased to twenty-four, and some small donations were procured from a number of counties to help carry on the work. For the fourth year the number of counties in the work was about thirty, practically all of them making small donations to help finance the work.

Up until the fourth year the State Agent had no assistant or District Agents, but managed to supervise the work himself. Since that time the work has grown to such an extent that three District Agents are absolutely necessary in order to properly supervise and instruct County Agents, which at present number seventy-two. During the fourth year, also, the State Agent moved headquarters to Raleigh and arranged for coöperation with the State and the Agricultural and Mechanical College to take on an Extension Agent who was to have charge of Club Work.

Since that year practically every county that has had Demonstration Work has helped to finance it, although a number of them until recently did not pay half of the cost of carrying the work on. Gradually, however, county donations have increased until now the more recent donations average more than $600 per county, the total amount put in by counties during the past year being $35,220.

In 1913 an agreement was entered into for the support and conduct of the work by the United States Department of Agriculture, the State Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and it was

made a division of the Experiment Station. In 1914 it became a part of the Extension Service along with other Extension Work.

The feature of Girls' Clubs and Women's Work will not be discussed here, but that has grown marvelously in extent and usefulness.

We have just made up our records for corn yields for 1915, and find that by going back over the work the yield of corn under demonstration methods has gradually increased from the beginning. No year has the yield fallen below that of any previous year. The first year the average yield was 32 bushels per acre, last year it was 45.06 bushels per acre.

It might be stated in this connection also that we are now demonstrating with every crop of importance that is grown in the State. Our records also show that the activities of County Agents extend to practically every phase and feature of farm life outside of the home, and their work also has much influence in the home. Combined with the Women and Girls' Work, we feel, therefore, that the work is influencing the whole life of the farming people.

ORGANIZATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORK.

During the past year our organization consisted of a State Agent, an Assistant, who has charge of Club Work and who also has an assistant, three District Agents, and seventy-eight County or Local Agents. Of this number eight agents are negroes.

The work is carried on in sixty-nine counties, there being three counties in each of which two white agents work half time, one in which two white agents work full time, and seven in which there are both a white and a negro agent at work. The latter has been changed for 1916, so that there will be only two instances in which both a white and a negro agent will work in the same counties. These are under conditions in which it seems advisable to continue both for another year. In the other cases the negro agents have been discontinued, the whole work in the county being turned over to the white agent.

CROPS GROWN.

During the past year the following crops have been grown directly under our supervision as demonstrations:

Corn, 9,205 acres; cotton, 3,978 acres; tobacco, 1,407 acres; small grains, consisting of oats, wheat and rye, 7,096 acres; hay and forage legume crops, 12,813 acres, consisting of alfalfa, four clovers, and vetch; summer legumes, grasses, etc., consisting of cowpeas, soy beans, velvet beans, peanuts, Sudan and other grasses, 7,260 acres; sweet and Irish potatoes, 534 acres.

It might be noted, especially, that while we are adhering to our well known and standard crops, yet much is being done with two crops of much promise, namely, velvet beans, mainly as a soil renovator, and Sudan grass as a valuable hay crop.

The average yields of the above named crops per acre were as follows: Corn, 45.06 bushels; cotton, 1,483 pounds seed cotton; tobacco, 767 pounds; wheat, 31 bushels; hay, 2.77 tons; sweet potatoes, 199 bushels.

ORCHARD WORK.

The matter of commercial fruit growing has been given due attention in counties where conditions warrant it.

Home orchards, for family use, are advocated throughout the whole State. Our statistics show the following work has been done with the two kinds of

orchards, due to the influence of County Agents: Total number of orchard demonstrations 579, with 226,662 trees, mainly apples and peaches; orchards inspected, 1,372; pruned, 1,015; sprayed, 728; wormed, 326; planted, 319. Total number of trees, 282.750.

The experts of our Horticultural and Entomological Divisions have rendered much valuable aid by way of assistance with varieties, planting, pruning, spraying, etc. A vast amount of work of this kind should be done during the next few years. Few farmers realize the value of fruit on the farm, or know how to get best results from orchards.

Live Stock.

Most of our work with live stock has been done in coöperation with the experts of our Live Stock Division. In its various phases it has had to do with horses, mules, jacks, dairy and beef cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, poultry, animal diseases and pests, silos, dipping vats, barns, pastures, breeding, feeding, etc.

Horses.

We find that 20 stallions, 14 jacks and 143 brood mares of pure-bred types have been brought into Demonstration territory during the past year for breeding purposes.

Dairy Cattle.

Probably our greatest progress with live stock has been made with dairy cattle. The following statistics give the main features of this work: Pure-bred animals brought in—bulls, 109; heifers and cows, 125; cows tested, 661; men with better fed cows, 767; cream routes started, 83; former number of pure-bred dairy cattle in territory, 1,110; now, 1,446. We have much work of this character under contemplation for next year.

Beef Cattle.

The following shows some features of work done with beef cattle during the past year: Cattle brought in—bulls, 157; cows and heifers, 221; beef breeding herds started, 96; feeding cattle brought in, 1,339; beef feeding demonstrations, 10; with cattle, 1,069; pure-bred bulls in Demonstration territory one year ago, 71, now, 228; cows, 449, now, 670.

Hogs.

The growing of hogs, especially the matter of grading up the herd through the use of pure-bred males, has been given much attention. During the year 262 boars and 400 sows and gilts have been brought into Demonstration territory.

About 291 new herds have started and 125 feeding demonstrations have been conducted with 1,852 hogs. We have induced the planting of 1,030 pastures.

Sheep and Goats.

But for the menace of dogs, the growing of sheep and goats could be made profitable on many farms that otherwise have idle lands. County Agents report as follows under this heading: Pure-bred rams brought in, 36; ewes, 55; flocks started, 36; sheep in counties previously, 1,545; now, 3,152.

Poultry.

Poultry is given attention as a small but profitable part of farm work. Every farmer is urged to keep poultry and to so handle it that he can get the best results from it.

During the year we have had 474 poultry demonstrations, with 23,486 fowls grown and cared for by good methods. On 827 farms poultry management has been improved. Seventy-one farmers have been induced to produce non-fertile eggs. One hundred and seven communities are growing the same kind of poultry. In many cases eggs are collected on creamery routes.

LIVE STOCK DISEASES AND PESTS.

Not all of the Demonstration Agents have taken a course in Veterinary Science, but most of them understand the diagnosis and treatment of some of the more common diseases of live stock. Our most conspicuous work along this line has been the inoculating of 29,756 hogs with anti-hog cholera serum during the year. All of the men have had special instruction in the matter and hold certificates from the State Veterinarian to that effect. Most of them have instruments for the purpose. In addition, a goodly number of other animals have been treated for various troubles, either diseases or pests. Several agents have assisted in the eradication of ticks. We have had no foot and mouth disease in the State.

Silos and Dipping Vats.

Silos and dipping vats, if not an absolute necessity in the best methods of live-stock growing, yet they are a great convenience and are economical.

During the year there have been built, by our advice, 146 silos. There were formerly 171, now 589 where we work. These consist of 40 tile, 97 cement, 13 stone, and 439 others.

We have helped to build eight dipping vats. Nine others have been built through our influence. A total of 2,955 animals have been dipped.

FERTILIZERS.

We find that much commercial fertilizer is wasted, or does not produce a profit, on account of its being improperly used. Practically all farmers in the State use fertilizers, so the matter is of much importance.

There are some things in this connection that are still in an unsettled condition, and about which we have no information. Still, by studying the work of our Experiment Station and results obtained by farmers with fertilizers, Demonstration Agents are enabled to render farmers valuable assistance in the matter. During the year we have advised 20,581 farmers about fertilizers; we have induced 133 communities to buy coöperatively, thus saving $36,995; 2,928 farmers have done home mixing, saving thereby $3.73 per ton.

MANURE.

It has been estimated that farmers do not utilize more than half the value of manures produced on the farm. Our efforts are to get them to so handle manures that they will get their full value. As a result of these efforts we have induced 5,050 farmers to take better care of their manures; 488 of them have provided sheds at our suggestion; 1,318 manure spreaders are now in

Demonstration territory. We have helped to place 164 this year, and we estimate that 600,000 tons of manure have been saved in our territory.

Lime.

Briefly stated, we have produced the following results by our efforts with lime: 3,620 farmers are using it by our advice; 15,109 tons have been purchased by these farmers.

Winter Cover Crops.

One of the most valuable features of the work for the past three or four years has been the increase made in the amount of winter cover crops which have been planted. Many farmers, especially in the eastern part of the State, had never seen such crops as clover, vetch and winter grasses when in growth. They had to be persuaded to grow them and had to be helped in planting. As a result of our efforts in this direction for the past year we have to report the following acreage: Crimson clover, 66,160 acres; rye, 50,313 acres; red clover, 22,437 acres; vetch, 8,739 acres, or a total of 147,649 acres. At the fair valuation of ten dollars per acre, therefore, we have added to the wealth of the State by this one feature alone, in one year's time, $1,476,490. To this might be added 7,260 acres of summer legumes in Demonstration Work, and 7,076 acres in small grains. This would increase the totals to 164,985 acres, and $1,619,850. Further, we have caused the inoculation of 29,072 acres of legumes.

Farm and Farmstead Improvements.

Under the head of Farm and Farmstead Improvements we enumerate, briefly, some of the more important things done with our assistance and advice:

Number of buildings built, improved, plans furnished for, painted or whitewashed, etc., 2,161; water systems installed, 214; lighting systems built, 331; home grounds improved, 1,245; sanitary conditions improved, 3,558; homes screened, 4,853; telephone systems installed, 46; pastures established, 1,012, improved, 1,044; total acreage, 16,289; drainage systems established, 324; total acres drained by tile, 3,045; by ditches, 14,285; farmers removing stumps, 1,583; acreage, 11,067; farmers terracing, 1,224; acreage, 12,460; home gardens planted or improved, 7,511.

Implements, Machinery and Tools.

The following statistics represent our success in this respect: Purchased, binders, 175; mowers, 643; hay rakes, 563; hay presses, 125; grain drills, 819; ensilage cutters, 111; gas engines, 249; disk harrows, 819; cream separators, 536; cultivators, two-horse, 296, and one-horse, 2,545, total, 2,841; small tools, 8,622; spraying machines, 229.

Rotation of Crops.

This important matter has been given due attention, as shown by the fact that 1,142 farmers have been induced to establish definite systems of rotation. They embrace an area of 21,364 acres of farm lands. In each individual case the system has been worked out as thought best for the farm and farmer under consideration. The three things kept in mind in this work are soil fertility, food and feed crops, and money or sale crops.

Organizations Promoted.

County Agents do not depend for success entirely on their individual efforts. Wherever they can get a community organized and get the people to work, they multiply their influence very largely. During the year we have brought into existence 174 organizations of very varied character, but all of them are for farm or home betterment. In addition, we coöperate with Farmers' Unions, Boards of Trade, Departments of Education, Chambers of Commerce, etc. As an example of what we are more recently trying to promote, I submit the following:

Effects on the Individual.

These could be given by the hundred, but a few will suffice.

In November, 1910, the County Agent took up work with a farmer living on a very poor farm in a small, antiquated, three-room house, with his wife and seven children. The agent began work by aiding the farmer to select seed corn. They went to his barn to select the seed, but found very little corn there, and that of quality too poor for seed. The Agent advised him to get other corn, and assisted him in getting it. His average corn yield had been about twelve and a half bushels per acre, and cultivation had been done almost entirely with a one-horse turn plow. It took two years to convince the farmer that "double-barring" was not the best method of corn culture. Gradually, however, he learned his lessons and went from one thing to another. Notwithstanding he lost $1,500 by a bank failure during the five years, he now lives in a handsome eight-room two-story house with running water and other conveniences. His oldest daughter has been off to school, and the other children will be well educated. The farmer sells clover seed now, instead of buying large amounts of nitrogenous fertilizers as formerly.

Difficult to Reach.

One County Agent writes as follows:

"One of my most enthusiastic demonstrators is a man who was apparently very hard to reach, not showing any interest whatever in the work, but through the help of a very energetic school teacher we were able to interest one of the boys in the Corn Club work in 1914. The father began to take interest immediately, not so much because he saw any value in the work, but because he wanted to help his boy beat a neighboring boy who had been in the Club for a year or two previous. He began to read the bulletins and circular letters which were sent to the boy, and his interest began to grow until finally he came in to see me at the office and asked me to visit him. This was early in the spring, and on my first visit I helped him to plan his entire crop. Since then this man has been a believer in Demonstration Work, and has made steady progress."

I might say here that the above demonstrator is a tenant or renter, and has been such for twenty years or more. Two years ago he moved with his family to their present home, a farm from which the owner had moved because he could not make a living there. During his twenty-odd years of farming he had never been able to make enough corn to feed his stock. Things are different now. In 1914 this farmer made a living for a family of seven, and had 75 bushels of corn to sell (something unknown to him before). This year, 1915, he will be able to pay his rent and all other bills and still have $250 to

deposit to his credit. This will put him on an entirely cash basis next year. He was the only farmer of his community who saved crimson clover seed the past spring.

This man now sees life in a new light, and is now ambitions to own the farm which he occupies. His neighbors and other acquaintances, even his brothers, are commenting about his renewed life and ambition.

A Complete Revolution.

A young farmer came to the writer (a county agent) for advice relative to buying a farm. He was a tenant, owned one mule, a one-horse wagon, a plow stock, a harrow, and a few hoes. He was married and had five or six small children, a will to work, and a desire to own a farm of his own.

The farm, or piece of woodland, that he was considering purchasing, lay next to the little farm he was renting, and was of ordinary fertility, with no cleared land or other improvements. After talking the matter over, I advised him that if he could find a man that would let him have the money on easy payments, to take the place. He came to me later and told me that he had found a man that would let him have the money and that he would be satisfied with the interest in annual payments until such time as he could get the farm open and was able to make payments on the principal.

He bought the place and continued to rent the little farm on which he was then living, and began the struggle that was to test the iron in his blood. With sickness, doctor's bills, rents, interest, hard work winter and summer, he had much to discourage him, but he was able to meet all bills as they came due. At the end of two years he came to me to get advice as to selling his mule and placing the proceeds on the land note and going with some man and working on shares until he could make enough money to pay the debt. I advised against this, telling him he was near the place he wanted to make his home, and that he was handy with tools and could do his own carpentering, and that when not busy in his crops he could be getting logs to the mill and putting up needed buildings on his own land. This he did, and gradually got some land cleared. He bought another mule. Rotations were planned, an orchard planted, and a garden enclosed. His children were getting large enough to help him. Another mule was purchased. Deeper plowing was done. Better seed was planted. Rapid and shallow cultivation was practiced. A bale of cotton per acre became the rule. He had corn and meat to sell. More land was purchased and paid for. Another mule was bought. The house was enlarged and painted. A new and larger barn was built.

He then became interested in better schools, led the fight for local tax in his district, and won. They built a better schoolhouse. Two of his children are now in college, one at boarding school, one son married and settled on the farm with his father. Still more land has been bought and paid for. This man is now a leader in his church and superintendent of one of the largest country Sunday Schools in the county. He is recognized as one of the most substantial citizens of the county. His name to a note is good at any bank in the county. Just last week one of his neighbors lost his dwelling-house by fire, and while the coals were still glowing he sat down and made out a bill of lumber for another house, and before the sun went down the next day he had seen the neighbors and had the lumber donated for another house and it was being hauled. This shows that he is also interested in the welfare of his neighbors.

Effects of Demonstration Work on the Community.

If we could only get their records we could show that hundreds of communities are making real, substantial progress in nearly everything pertaining to better living, better citizenship, and more satisfaction and contentment in country residence. However, we give below three instances as examples of the effect of Demonstration Work on the community, the first one being in a place where no organization was perfected and the other two being in organized communities.

Gilboa Community.

When Demonstration Work was started in Gilboa community it was one of the most backward in farming methods of any in the county. Great ditches were made with solid sweeps on each side of the cotton and corn, and the roots ruthlessly torn up.

The people were good, honest, hard-working people, willing to learn, and readily adopted the agent's suggestions. They began to sow cover crops of rye, crimson clover, and vetch, to plow deeper in the preparation of the seed bed, to plant good seed, and to cultivate shallow. They became interested in all kinds of live stock, horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs.

The common expression is, "I want you to see my colts, or my cows, my pigs, or my sheep," is what one hears on visiting them. There are three pure-bred Jersey bulls in that community, and several registered cows of the same breed, and registered hogs and sheep. About eight thousand pounds of butter have been shipped out of the community to cities and towns in eastern North Carolina this year. They have a fine community spirit, are enthusiastic along all lines of farm work, are always glad to see the agent, and are always present at Farmers' Institutes and other meetings for farmers. They have a strong local Farmers' Union. They buy and sell coöperatively. They own expensive farm machinery coöperatively. In a conversation with the cashier of their bank a few days ago I referred to the progress and enterprise of that community. "Yes," he says, "those farmers are making money; I know their condition."

Gilboa is now recognized as one of the most progressive and up-to-date communities in the county.

There are also two other instances of community development that should be given in connection with this. These two are the Ingold and Salemburg communities.

While these two instances of community growth and betterment are the outgrowth of Farm and Home Demonstration Work, yet the local people themselves deserve great credit for seeing and seizing a wonderful opportunity.

There were five Demonstration Agents at work in the county: two men, one in each community, and three women, two of them being sub-agents under the other as principal. This latter was also working jointly with the County Board of Education as rural supervisor of schools. The starting of the work in the two communities is, perhaps, due more to this woman, with her vision and energy, than to any other one thing.

The activity of the five Demonstration workers secured the individual cooperation of the people and so interested them in a desire to better their conditions, that the need of some form of organization soon became apparent. The people themselves saw that through coöperation with their neighbors much more could be accomplished than by working alone. The agents, being

in touch with various State officials, began calling on them for aid. A meeting was called at the State Agricultural and Mechanical College for the purpose of originating plans for the development of what was then thought of as a "Model Community." Only a few people attended the meeting, but those present became so enthused with the idea of service of a high type that a second and third meetings were called to work out plans for this infant reformer. The State Agents in Demonstration Work, the President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, the State Superintendent of Instruction, the State Health Officer, and others, finally produced some plans and turned them over to the five agents and the people whom they represented. These agents became busier than ever before. Soon they had the real people onto the real job. The local Farmers' Unions, the United Farm Women, the Superintendent of Schools, County Health Officer, leading business men, merchants, bankers, teachers, preachers, all joined in the great task of making their communities as ideal as conditions would permit. The following committees were selected and put to work:

1. *Committee on Social Life.* To encourage good roads, recreation, local fairs, baseball and other games, neighborhood picnics and schools, Christmas, Easter, Fourth of July, and Thanksgiving celebrations, corn-shuckings, quiltings, debates, musicals, reading circles, etc.

2. *Committee on Educational Work.* This committee is to look after, (a) Improving schools, (b) Extension Work, consisting of lectures, library, placing books, bulletins, and papers into all homes; (c) boys' and girls' industrial clubs.

3. *Committee on Farm Productions,* consisting of soil fertility, scientific progressive crop growing, stock raising, improved tools and machinery, and coöperation in their use.

4. *Committee on Marketing and Credits.* (a) Marketing crops and produce, (b) Economical buying, (c) Rural credits and thrift.

5. *Committee on Moral Conditions.* This is to combat all agencies of dissipation or immorality, develop church and Sunday School interest, and enlist these in the effort for community uplift.

6. *Committee on Health Conditions.* This is to study and adopt means for promoting the health of the community.

7. *Committee on Woman's Work.* This is to look after home equipment and work out plans for household management, home industries, recreation for the farm women, etc.

It might also be observed that the community league is intended to help the local Farmers' Union and clubs for farm women. It in no measure conflicts with either; on the contrary, the league brings the people to see the advantages of having the farmers definitely organized to handle their own special problems. The Farmers' Union and clubs of United Farm Women recognize the Community League as a powerful and indispensable ally.

Area Embraced.

The territory covered by the Community League varies according to conditions from ten to fifty square miles. The Ingold community embraces an area of about fifteen square miles, and the Salemburg about twenty square miles.

To begin with, a survey is usually made of a community to find out what exists, what should be added, what should be discontinued, and what changed.

In other words, the people take stock of their condition, then each committee takes its special part of the work to be done and is held responsible for bringing about good results.

As an example of what has been accomplished in the Salemburg Community League, the following may prove of interest: With the help of the health departments of the county and of the State, the health committee made a campaign and survey, with the result that in six months time the number of homes with proper sanitary conveniences increased from 2 per cent to 88 per cent, and their common disease was almost exterminated. A large part of the population was vaccinated against typhoid fever and smallpox. The village of Salemburg was also induced to vote a tax to install a bucket type of closet at each home in the village, to build tanks for sewage disposal, and to pay a man to care for the buckets weekly.

During this time the educational committee was also at work, with the result that whereas the public schools had previously been neglected, a strong consolidated six-room school building has been provided for. Cooking and sewing instruction for girls, agriculture and wood-working for boys, have been introduced into the school. A school farm and a handsome auditorium for the community meetings have been procured. Everybody in the neighborhood is proud of this school and the "Stars and Stripes" which float over it.

Meanwhile, too, the social and recreational side of community life has been developed as never before. They have now a woman's club, a girls' club, a boys' baseball team, a tennis court, a local band, etc. In the large school auditorium the people of the community meet for all sorts of games and innocent frolics; old men and old women joining with the young folks and renewing their youth in playing over again the games of their boyhood and girlhood days.

Of course better farming came in for its share of attention by the committee on farm production. Better farming is making rapid development in this community because the people are fired with such a progressive spirit. *Every* farmer in the community is growing winter cover crops. During a severe drought in the cultivation period this committee, under the leadership of the County Agent, induced the farmers to practice shallow and frequent cultivation, with the result that good crops were made, while around and outside this community great devastation prevailed. It was said that this committee was the agricultural salvation of the farmers of the community that season.

Business coöperation is also given a due amount of attention. A Farmers' Union cotton warehouse has been built, and has proven itself of value to the farmers. It was found that 42 farmers of the 114 farmers in the community were coöperating with their neighbors in purchasing farm machinery. Sixty-three coöperated in buying fertilizer last season, and 64 coöperated in marketing produce. The members of the Farmers' Union in this community have bought 90 per cent of their fertilizer through coöperation, and have purchased most of their farm tools, their flour, and such other products as had to be bought.

At some of the meetings, the farmers, led by the County Agent, study such things as thorough preparation, good cultivation, the use of different fertilizer, soil-building crops, food and feed crops, stock raising, etc. By way of growing home crops, the wheat acreage has been increased 500 per cent. In the matter of feed crops, the acreage sown in oats was increased 200 per cent. Quite a number of farmers have invested in pure-bred hogs.

The Ingold Community.

In this community the people are not following in detail all the things worked in the Salemburg community, but they have the same end in view. A week before Christmas a highly successful County Fair was held by the people. The live stock and crops that the farmers and boys brought out, the exhibit of canned goods, cakes, and breads, fancy work and sewing, poultry, etc., that the women brought out, would have done credit to a good county fair.

The people joined together and built a fine stretch of sand-clay road. They have built a community house which serves as a meeting place for the Community League, Farmers' Union, United Farm Women, Corn Clubs, Canning Clubs, etc. Plans are being made for having agriculture and domestic science taught in the schools and for the improvement of the school building.

Better farming, under the direction of the committee on agriculture, with the County Agent as the leader, is making splendid progress. The Boys' Corn, Pig, and Poultry Clubs and the Girls' Tomato, Sewing and Cooking Clubs have made splendid progress. Here the people have been vaccinated for smallpox and typhoid, and a number treated for hookworm. Some of those who before seemed to be walking corpses now have rosy cheeks and move with life and vigor. The schools did not have a single case of contagious disease or any kind of preventable disease during the entire season. Here, also the league came together and built a turnpike road from the village to the academy as demonstration work. This took four days with men and teams, but the people were well pleased with their work, and have already planned to thoroughly drain the village, repair their county roads, and make other improvements.

A clean-up week was observed among the families, resulting in the removal of old brush, trash, and all kinds of rubbish; their church was properly lighted, and everything is showing the effects of progress and a community spirit.

Along the line of agriculture, diversification was discussed, with the result that not so much cotton was planted, but more peanuts, potatoes, wheat, oats, etc., were grown. They are using improved seed. Many of them have sprayed their orchards. Coöperation in buying and selling is practiced here, also.

What an Outsider Saw.

A recent writer in one of our largest daily papers had this to say concerning the Salemburg Model Community:

"Salemburg is the illustration of that doctrine which aims to make the country community as attractive a place to live in as a populous town and city. With this in view the people began to inquire why a country community is not as attractive a place as a city community and what could be done to change conditions. They not only compared country life with town life, but compared country life with what country life should be. One of the important things that has been done is the emancipation of the farm woman. Here in the huckleberry swamps has arisen a giant who has broken the shackles that have tied the women of the farm to hopelessness. The second thing that has been done is that the fires of ambition on the farm have been lighted in such a way that old folks, young folks, boys and girls, women and men alike have become interested. The county has today more hope of the future, more of self-confidence among the people, more of neighborhood feeling and community interest than possibly any other thinly settled county in the United States.

The county's dream is as comprehensive as a log-rolling omnibus bill in the closing hours of Congress. It covers practically everything that is important and worth having; and the most satisfactory feature about it is in working the scale so big that it has caught the entire county.

"Sampson has had a right long journey to make in getting where she is, but she has arrived; and although she has more of a journey ahead, she sees the road now and is going ahead. She will travel the balance of the route in an eight-cylinder car instead of on foot. Sampson is out of the woods and out of backwoods ways."

EFFECTS OF DEMONSTRATION WORK ON THE COUNTY.

Under this head we submit only two examples. As much, and more, has been accomplished in a number of other counties.

Anson County.

We consider Anson County about an average county so far as success in Demonstration Work is concerned. It has no large towns or other interests of much magnitude. The agent there is a young farmer of about average ability and with no college training, but is adaptable to the work.

The following facts and figures show, in a general way, the progress made under his supervision in five years:

From direct figures in county records we find that Anson County from 1910 to 1915 has made considerable progress.

Bank records show that the deposits by farmers have increased 60 per cent during the period; road funds have increased from $10,500 to $27,400 or 160 per cent; school funds increased from $21,500 to $51,600, or 140 per cent; school property from $34,000 to $69,000, or slightly more than 100 per cent.

The number of improved blooded animals purchased for breeding purposes during that period was 193.

Records of merchants show that during this period their sales of farm implements have increased over 300 per cent. Five years ago there were not over fifty acres of clover grown in the county, now there are several thousand. The farmers who usually bought corn and other supplies are now growing them at home through the use of better methods of preparation, fertilization and cultivation. Records also show that there has been a decrease of 40 per cent in the amount of hay shipped into the county.

What Others Say.

The Boys and Girls' Club Work has made splendid progress during that time. In a recent report the County Superintendent of Instruction had this to say: "The foundations of a strong and virile race are laid in the rural districts. If agriculture be allowed to decay, no advantage of industry in the heart of the towns will atone for the loss to the nation of that greatest of all industries which makes the country attractive and profitable. Our aim is to make the farm so attractive that we will no longer hear the cry that our boys are leaving the country and going to the towns to make their fortune.

"Our clubs are not the largest in the State, but we are just getting started. The members in all the clubs have done good work. The County Agent gives them personal supervision; the Canning Club Agent gives her time to their direction, and, from time to time, the Extension Service sends out a man to work among them. They also receive much valuable information in the way of bulletins and written instructions that are sent out. By this means we

are teaching our boys and girls to get knowledge, and, the greatest of all, to apply the knowledge in a practical way.

"It is my opinion that the various clubs are doing more to revolutionize the farming interests than any movements ever before launched. They teach boys and girls practical things and furnish outlets for their interested activities. They also help to teach them the spirit of self-reliance and independence by giving them some way of making money, and giving them some part of the farm to call their own. Boys and girls are thus being developed for the life they are to lead."

Progress in Moore County.

Moore is a county of much variety of soils, interests, and types of farmers. We have had six agents in this county at different times, the present one being a college graduate. Two of the men have been good farmers without college training. The other three have had college short courses. The following statistics show five years progress as nearly as could be ascertained from business men in the county:

	1910.	*1915.*	*Per Cent Increase.*
Bank deposits	$296,400	$708,242	140
Road funds	10,286	32,885	200
School funds	27,908	62,745	130
School property	51,985	122,949	140
Farmers' bank deposits	94,100	222,400	135

Number of breeding animals of improved blood purchased during five years, 2,051—stallions, 6; mares, 225; bulls, 120; cows, 750; hogs, 850; sheep, 100.

Estimated per cent increase in use of improved farm machinery, 75.

Value of live stock:

	1910.	*1915.*
Horses and mules	$149,390	$225,634
Cows	63,954	81,832
Hogs	25,840	29,591
Farm machinery	22,107	55,140
Total tax valuation	$3,794,497	$8,345,725

Numbers of farmers have bought land and developed new farms in the county from 1910 to 1915. Practically all of them moved from other counties and other States into the county.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We are unable to get information on many things done by agents, but have the following figures to show their activities outside of things already reported:

Number of visits by County Agents to Demonstrators, coöperators, other farmers and club members, 85,894; calls on agents (personal and by telephone), 23,012; meetings held, 2,108; meetings addressed, 3,257; total attendance, 171,739; field meetings held, 511; attendance, 9,115. Combining these figures we have a total of 289,760 reached.

During the year County Agents have written 31,308 official letters, about half of them to farmers, and have sent out the following: Circular letters, 16,099; bulletins, U. S., 153,205; State, 52,592; this is a total of 237,135. Com-

bining the two sets of figures we find that County Agents have rendered service to farmers 526,895 times.

We now have 16,662 farmers selecting seed with 983 having improved seed for sale.

Miles traveled by rail, 70,598; miles traveled by team, 229,062; miles traveled otherwise, 27,250. Total miles traveled, 326,910.

Work of State, District and Club Agents.

Visits to County Agents, 366; meetings addressed, 403; attendance, 58,747; conferences, 1,732; official letters written, 10,667; circulars mailed, 130,216; bulletins mailed, U. S., 2,820; State, 5,142. Total number of services rendered to farmers and club members, excluding visits, conferences and letters, 207,792.

Miles traveled by rail, 60,571; miles traveled by team and otherwise, 5,667. Total miles traveled, 66,238.

Summary of Work Done by State, District, Club and County Agents.

Visits to farmers and club members	85,894
Addressed at meetings	259,605
Conferences	24,744
Letters written	26,766
Circulars mailed	283,421
Bulletins mailed, United States	213,769
Bulletins mailed, State	5,142
Total number services rendered	899,341
Miles traveled by rail	131,169
Miles traveled otherwise	255,979
Total miles traveled	387,148

Respectfully submitted,

C. R. Hudson,
State Agent.

REPORT ON HOME ECONOMICS AND GIRLS' CLUBS.

To the Director:

Herewith find the report of our work in Home Economics and Girls' Clubs for the past year:

In the year 1915 in North Carolina there were 37 counties doing organized Canning Club work, with a total enrollment of 2,914. This makes an increase over last year of 5 counties and 1,414 members. These club girls are enrolled in 200 clubs with 173 supervisors. Each county has a chief agent; and where the work has been widely organized, sub-agents are employed to supervise canning during the season and see that the required standard is maintained. In Sampson County there is a club in each of its 18 townships, and every club has a supervisor.

One hundred per cent of the 37 counties organized in Home Demonstration Work have sent in their annual reports, and the following has been recorded by club members:

Total number products in tin and glass	633,447
Value of products sold fresh and used at home	$ 6,025.61
Total value of products	104,241.89
Total cost of products	28,985.46
Total profit	75,256.43
Average cost per member	15.37
Average profit per member	39.90

During the first two years of our organization almost our sole output was tomatoes, as these were easily sterilized and in great demand. Today we are putting upon the market not only tomatoes but string beans of extra standard quality, soup mixture, peaches, berries, and a fine quality of preserves and jams of all kinds. The sale of a limited number of these products last year seemed to warrant a larger output this season, and the venture has been justified in the excellent market we have already obtained. Even at this early date there is scarcely a can of soup mixture to be had, and string beans and preserves are going rapidly at good prices.

This fall we are putting into operation in several counties a coöperative marketing plan whereby the girls of each club will be able to make all the arrangements for the sale of their own products. Our slogan is "Sell in your own community, your own county, your own State!" It is costly to ship in less than carload lots, and there is an excellent market to be found at home, as our 1914 and 1915 sales have already shown.

The Moore County clubs made arrangements last spring to sell everything they produced to the county grocers, these grocers and the Sand Hill Board of Trade standing behind the girls' organization and making them feel that they had an assured market. In this county 22 girls are going to school in part or wholly through their profits in canning.

Anson is the banner county of the State this year:

Total number products in tin	42,065
Total number products in glass	9,477
Value of products sold fresh	$ 626.09
Total value of products	9,709.14
Total cost of products	2,523.54
Total profit	7,185.60

One hundred per cent of the girls enrolled in this county reported work accomplished. The profit made by her 10 most successful members aggregated $1,047.21. The best individual record amongst the women members was made by Mrs. J. T. Williams, of Wadesboro, R. F. D., who cleared on her season's work $169.51, most of her profit coming from fancy preserves, an industry that many of our rural women have taken to most kindly.

Alamance and Anson for the first time filled orders this season for colleges and institutions, putting their products in No. 10 (gallon) cans; and they did it so successfully that we are planning to take five of the older counties next year and have them can almost exclusively for this growing part of our custom.

Eight Anson girls are at school through the financial help and the inspiration which club work has given them. In fact, there are 16 counties, including Moore and Anson, which report 109 girls at school paying their tuition wholly or in part from their profits in canning.

We have three first-year counties that have done quite remarkable work this year. Lee produced, through its 57 club members, 16,519 containers (tin and glass). Wayne, with 42 members reporting, has 13,087 containers (tin and glass). Gaston, 26 members reporting, has 4,660 containers (tin), and by its women demonstrators, who attended club meetings and received instruction in canning, 26,000 tins.

The ten best records made by club girls in the State of North Carolina in 1915 are as follows:

		Profit.
1.	Miss Letha Haywood, Rockingham, Richmond County	$ 183.80
2.	Miss Lina Lillian Little, Morven, Anson County	140.00
3.	Miss Olive Lockhart, Polkton, Anson County	138.00
4.	Miss Bettie Vann Tapscott, Burlington, Alamance County	129.42
5.	Miss Helen Jones, Holly Springs, Wake County	118.40
6.	Miss Bettie Ratcliff, Wadesboro, Anson County	114.40
7.	Miss Nettie Tice, Wadesboro, Anson County	109.32
8.	Miss Minnie Morrow, Bessemer City, Gaston County	91.50
9.	Miss Nellie Stroupe, Polkton, Anson County	88.40
10.	Miss Christine Whitley, Wendell, Wake County	82.26
	Total	$1,195.50

An excellent report made with first-year girls is that sent in by Mrs. W. T. Appel, of Auburn, a Wake County Sub-agent. Mrs. Appel has two clubs with a combined enrollment of 25 members:

Number of containers in glass	1,328
Number of containers in tin	5,681
Number barrels cucumbers in brine	3
Value of products sold fresh	$ 583.49
Total value of products	1,483.59

Mrs. Appel approached the merchants in the towns around her in the spring and secured the sale of all her clubs' canned products for fall delivery.

Out of 37 counties organized four of them—Anson, Madison, Franklin, and Rowan—record 100 per cent of all enrolled members sending in reports of the year's work. Iredlel records 97 per cent reporting, and Gaston 93⅓ per cent.

At the State Fair 29 counties sent exhibits. These shipments were required of each county and consisted of 40 glass containers. The 1,000 tin cans displayed were supplied by Wake County. The exhibits were most satisfactory,

every county showing its training in commercial packing. One of the four-year girls from Granville County made a beautiful exhibit of one hundred 12-ounce glass jars commercially packed with fruits, jams, jellies, and pickles. These will be used as samples to be sent to grocers for next year's orders. We are using the State Fair exhibit as a school of instruction for agents and their girls, as we think there could be found no better way of comparing and noting differences in packs. Thirty-two agents chaperoning seventy-nine girls came to Raleigh in October and spent from one to two days at the fair studying packs and standards.

To judge the women's exhibits and to explain reasons for giving awards, we have sent out our trained women to 18 county and 8 community fairs held in the State.

We are not finding it difficult to secure funds from the counties to match appropriations made from this office, and in 24 of the 45 counties organized for 1916 work sufficient funds have been appropriated not only to employ the number of sub-agents needed but to secure a whole-time agent to supervise Home Demonstration Work the year around.

Each agent is forming Home Demonstration Clubs for the women of the county in which cooking, the preparation of foods, sanitation, coöperative marketing of farm products and winter gardening are all eagerly studied.

Miss Minnie L. Jamison, Director of the Home Economics Department of the State Normal College at Greensboro, has been appointed assistant in Home Demonstration Work. Taking up her work the first part of October, she has been busily planning courses for the preparation and cooking of foods in the home. Miss Jamison has visited seven counties, observing conditions and arranging programs of winter work.

We are working out definite outlines for Home Demonstration Work as reports come in from counties as to the efficacy of plans already set in motion. Guilford, Alamance, Sampson, and Anson have many fine home betterment plans which they have operated satisfactorily in the past year.

During the past four months, which have been organizing months, not only the State Agent but six of our well trained County Agents have been visiting the county boards to present the work, and as a result practically $26,000 has been appropriated by the counties in addition to appropriations from State and Federal sources to promote Home Demonstration Work in North Carolina.

CANNING CLUB RESULTS BY COUNTIES.

Counties	Girls Reporting	Tins and Glass	Sold Fresh and Used at Home	Money Value	Cost	Profit
Alamance	58	36,674	$ 172.15	$ 8,207.15	$ 1,760.46	$ 6,446.69
Anson	120	51,542	626.09	9,709.14	2,523.54	7,185.60
Bertie	17	2,749	108.70	661.20	186.30	474.90
Buncombe	36	11,182	130.61	1,857.06	570.78	1,286.28
Cherokee	14	2,881	5.95	450.30	101.09	349.21
Cleveland	60	12,315	80.61	1,541.88	450.00	1,091.88
Craven	15	7,114	57.26	920.66	304.83	615.83
Cumberland	21	11,307	66.85	3,120.50	748.69	2,371.81
Davidson	36	11,795	24.20	2,295.30	567.46	1,727.84
Durham	52	44,108	569.54	3,458.09	782.57	2,675.52
Edgecombe	93	22,995	424.08	4,300.18	1,468.90	2,831.28
Forsyth	16	5,700	62.88	1,287.68	356.40	931.28
Franklin	28	11,596	111.10	1,941.73	596.73	1,345.00
Gaston	26	4,660	172.76	686.02	93.33	592.69
Granville	42	20,263	70.36	3,217.31	1,103.91	2,113.40
Greene	10	2,034	31.00	259.40	81.36	178.04
Guilford	81	30,726	431.35	4,017.83	1,295.89	2,721.94
Iredell	97	22,860	78.06	4,058.90	1,053.35	3,005.55
Johnston	40	9,441	122.59	1,125.99	337.64	788.35
Lee	57	16,519	157.77	2,210.92	740.72	1,470.20
Madison	42	6,900	75.40	1,946.11	406.05	1,540.06
Mecklenburg	75	7,858	558.91	2,071.78	407.15	1,664.63
Moore	67	41,984	300.19	5,848.69	1,737.80	4,110.89
Northampton	7	1,449	11.75	178.70	61.30	117.40
Orange	9	560	60.00	124.00	22.40	101.60
Pasquotank	20	4,033	85.73	829.91	220.16	609.75
Pender	15	18,017		4,329.50	1,001.02	3,328.48
Randolph	30	5,862	24.26	833.11	265.03	568.08
Richmond	48	23,609	68.47	3,148.24	898.21	2,250.03
Rowan	14	2,006	74.30	463.15	95.22	367.93
Sampson	173	48,605	129.53	8,929.91	2,338.26	6,591.65
Union	38	9,422	95.20	1,943.66	472.38	1,471.28
Vance	32	12,230	60.50	1,796.60	547.84	1,248.76
Wake	135	42,269	653.55	8,156.75	2,470.84	5,685.91
Warren	20	7,393	83.26	1,222.06	335.72	886.34
Wayne	42	12,849	93.38	1,887.71	584.53	1,303.18
Wilkes	200	49,940	156.27	5,204.77	1,997.60	3,207.17
Totals	1,886	663,447	6,025.61	104,241.89	28,985.46	75,256.43

The cost stated is exclusive of girls' labor. It was almost impossible to get anything like a correct estimate of the time consumed in canning and gardening.

Any apparent difference noted in number of containers reported and profit will be the difference in the value of fancy packs in glass and the less expensive packs in tin.

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK.

In addition to the Canning Club members we have about 1,500 women members organized, either to increase the home income, to learn the preparation and cooking of foods, or to come together socially for the enlivenment of country life and the discussion of community problems. Some of these clubs have been quite successful in coöperative selling of their butter, eggs, poultry,

and canned products. Some are starting a rug-weaving industry and many are finding the winter and early gardens profitable. We try to encourage all these coöperative industries as we believe they not only give the woman an incentive to join in the way of adding to her income, but they induce higher standards in the home and teach the value of coöperation.

The cooking clubs are perhaps the most popular amongst the women, and they are eagerly asking for demonstrations and bulletins whereby they can carry out definite plans for the preparation of foods. The fireless cooker is the ordinary accompaniment of the demonstrator, and in consequence many home-made ones, as well as the more elaborate store article, are scattered about the State. In one of our counties, Guilford, our club women have been brought together at night where they have prepared a delicious supper for their husbands and themselves with the aid of the fireless cooker and the oil stove, having a pleasant social time afterwards. In that community the best community spirit is in evidence. In another county, Sampson, thirty women's clubs have been organized as well as eighteen girls' clubs. The work in demonstrating good cooking to the country people by the County Agent has been the means of inducing many of the small country schools to add a simple Home Economics equipment and to secure a trained Home Economics teacher.

Respectfully submitted,

Jane S. McKimmon,
State Agent in Home Demonstration Work.

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL CLUB WORK.

To the Director:

I beg to submit herewith my annual report of the Boys' Agricultural Club Work for the year 1915:

HISTORY OF THE CLUB WORK.

The Boys' Corn Club was the first organization for the junior members of the farm family, and was inaugurated for the purpose of teaching the boys on the farm a few fundamental facts relating to successful agriculture, and have them apply these facts to growing an acre of corn under the direction of a supervising agent. The purpose from the beginning was to organize these clubs in connection with the rural schools, and this plan has been closely adhered to in North Carolina.

The work was first begun in North Carolina in the spring of 1908, almost simultaneously by the State Department of Agriculture and the forces of the Farmers Coöperative Demonstration Work. Confusion having arisen in the State because of two organizations doing the same work, it was found best to organize all the Corn Club Work under one direction. In the year 1912 an arrangement was perfected by which all the Corn Club Work was so placed.

In the spring of 1914 the Poultry Club Work for both juniors and adults was started in North Carolina under a coöperative arrangement between the Animal Industry Division of the N. C. Experiment Station and the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington.

In the fall of 1914 the organization of Pig Clubs for the children of the farms was taken up. This work was also done coöperatively by the Animal Industry Division of the N. C. Experiment Station and the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington. It has grown from an enrollment of a few to over seven hundred.

The growth of the Agricultural Club Work has been marked; from an enrollment of a few hundred in the Corn Club it has increased to an enrollment of five thousand, five hundred in all three clubs—Corn, Pig, and Poultry—in 1915.

At the beginning of the year 1915 a rearrangement of the club work was perfected, by which all the Boys' Club Work was placed under the direction of an agent in charge, and the work to be known as the "Boys' Agricultural Clubs." Under this arrangement the Pig Club Work and Poultry Club Work are conducted jointly by the Animal Industry Division of the Experiment Station and the Boys' Agricultural Clubs, the agent in club work having the direction of all field activities, and the agents in Pig and Poultry Club Work being associated with the Animal Industry Division when in the office, looking to this office for all technical instruction.

Since its reorganization the work has progressed satisfactorily. Quite a good deal of duplication has been prevented, and economy in time and money effected. All lines of club work are more closely linked up and a continuity of action accomplished that otherwise could not have been.

In the Corn Club Work the interest has been more definitely manifested by the decided increase in number of boys who have completed the year's work and sent in reports. There is also considerable improvement in the matter

of keeping reports and writing a history of the work. A very encouraging fact is, that of the boys reporting 50 per cent state that they have cover crops of clover, rye, or oats on their acres for 1916.

During the summer thirteen club schools were held in as many counties, of from one to two days each. At these schools all the men of the club work were actively engaged in teaching the boys, in the simplest possible way, the fundamental principles in plant and animal growing. These meetings were very popular, and were conceded by those in attendance to be of great instructional value.

In addition to these county meetings there was held at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, August 17-20, a Short Course for members of the Agricultural Clubs. There were in attendance upon this Short Course 222 boys and one Corn Club girl, all paying their own expenses. The rooms at the college were, of course, free. This school extended from Tuesday morning through Friday. The forenoons of each day were devoted to lectures by members of the college faculty and Experiment Station and State Department of Agriculture staffs, and the boys were given a taste of real college life. The afternoons were devoted to excursions over the college and Experiment Station farms, and to trips over the city as guests of the City of Raleigh. The evenings were given over to illustrated lectures on agricultural subjects. The boys seemed to enjoy every minute of the time, and although there were boys only ten years of age in attendance, and from practically every county in the State, not one thing happened to mar the success of the occasion. They went away full of enthusiasm and with the determination to some day complete their education.

There has been added for the year 1916 the Crop Rotation Club. In this the boys are urged to sign an agreement to follow a definite rotation system for not less than three years, using two or more acres. In this the Agronomy Division of the Experiment Station is coöperating in suggesting the rotations suited to the various sections, and the fertilizers to be used. This club is becoming quite popular.

During the year 1915 Negro Boys' Farm Clubs has been added, with J. D. Wray as agent. This work is to be done in coöperation with the Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro and the Office of Boys' Agricultural Clubs.

The agent is to devote himself to the organization of clubs among the negro boys between the ages of ten and eighteen years, and to the supervision of the same. His headquarters are to be at the Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, and he is to report to this office.

Statistical Report of T. E. Browne, Agent in Charge, Boys' Agricultural Clubs, 1915.

Number of boys enrolled in Corn Clubs	3,504
Number of boys reporting	1,318
Total number of bushels of corn grown by boys	70,062.5
Total cost	$ 30,611.85
Average number of bushels per boy	53.2
Average cost per bushel—cents	43.6
Number of miles traveled by rail	13,248
Number of miles traveled by private conveyance	1,267
Number of meetings attended	122
Attendance at meetings	33,239
Number of official letters written	3,035

Number of circular letters written	86
Number of copies of circular letters mailed	130,000
Number of U. S. Department bulletins mailed	15,000
Number of N. C. Experiment Station Circulars mailed	5,000

In 1914 21 3-10 per cent of enrollment reported.

In 1915 37 3-5 per cent of enrollment reported.

Fifty boys made 100 bushels and above in 1915, their average yield being 111.7 bushels.

REPORT OF J. D. MCVEAN, AGENT IN CHARGE PIG CLUB WORK, FOR 1915.

(Report from January 1, 1915, to December 31, 1915, inclusive.)

Number miles by rail	11,657
Number miles by private conveyance	1,360
Meetings held and attended	103
Number of persons in attendance	10,748
Number of official letters written	1,535
Number of circulars written	30
Number of letters sent out—pages	66,000
Number of Government bulletins sent out	13,000
Number of N. C. Experiment Station bulletins sent out	2,000
Total enrollment	768
Number who secured pigs	454
Average initial weight of all pigs—pounds	36.04
Average weight of all pigs at time of reporting—	
Meat animals—pounds	269.7
Breeding animals—pounds	204.2
Average gain on meat animals	$ 7.76
Average gain on breeding animals (including prizes and litters)	144.26
Average gain by those using grazing crops	22.60
Average gain by those not using grazing crops	10.44
Cost per pound of gain of meat animals	.0526
Rate of daily gain	.971
Total profit on pigs grown by members (assuming them all to be up to average of those reporting)	10,056.77

STATISTICAL REPORT OF A. K. ROBERTSON, ASSISTANT IN BOYS' CLUB WORK, FOR 1915.

Travel by railroad—miles	11,766
Travel by other conveyance—miles	1,931
Number of meetings held	97
Total attendance at meetings	4,710
Number of conferences with agents	142
Number of letters written	921
Number of visits to members on farms	194
Number of members addressed at meetings	939

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES IN POULTRY CLUB WORK FOR YEAR 1915, BY ALLEN G. OLIVER, SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANT IN POULTRY HUSBANDRY.

(Conducted in Coöperation with the Animal Industry Division, Bureau Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.)

Number of miles traveled by rail	9,020
Number of miles traveled by team	1,437
Number of meetings held and attended	55
Number in attendance	11,000
Number of official letters written	1,359
Number of circular letters sent out	10,560

Number of Government bulletins sent out	10,000
Total enrollment	1,056
Total eligible to report	842
Total number of members reporting	327
Total number of chickens raised	14,965
Total value of chickens raised	$ 11,237.50
Total prize money won by members at fairs	496.00
Total number of brood coops made	230
Total number of new hen-houses made	56

Summary of Statistical Reports of Workers in the Agricultural Clubs.

Miles traveled by rail	45,691
Miles traveled by other conveyance	5,995
Meetings held and addressed	377
Attendance at meetings	59,697
Official letters written	6,850
Circular letters written	134
Circular letters mailed	206,560
U. S. Department bulletins mailed	38,000
N. C. Experiment Station and Extension Service bulletins mailed	7,000

Respectfully submitted,

T. E. Browne,

Assistant State Agent in Charge Agricultural Clubs.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY WORK.

To the Director:

The Animal Industry Division is doing Extension work with the dairy and beef cattle farmers of the State, as well as carrying on Poultry and Pig Club work with the young folk.

Dairy Extension.

The following projects are being pursued in our dairy extension work:

1. *Cow Testing Associations.*

This association was organized March 1, 1914, and continued until March 1, 1915. Three hundred and twenty-six cows were carried through the whole year, and of this number 43 were found to be absolutely unprofitable, and were sold. As a result of the advice given by Messrs. Reed and Combes, the cost of production of one pound of butterfat was reduced from 39.6 cents to 27.1 cents.

2. *Buildings.*

One creamery was built at Mooresville. Assistance is being given the Lincoln Coöperative Creamery at Lincolnton. The people of the Lexington territory are also installing a creamery under our direction. Creamery promoters have been active and their efforts have been frustrated at Grover, Bessemer City, Burnsville, and Rutherfordton. The old machinery at the A. and M. College has been worked over and a creamery opened to accommodate the territory surrounding Raleigh.

During the year about thirty dairy barns and ten cooling tanks have been constructed under our direction.

We personally supervised the building of 15 silos, and the County Agents, working under our direction, constructed 100 more.

The cheese work in the upper part of the State has been developing rapidly. Four factories have been installed during the year. One at Sugar Grove, one at Grassy Creek, one at Whitehead, and one at Beaver Creek.

The people are taking to this work kindly, and many more factories will be built during the winter and spring if we can secure help to supervise the work.

3. *Dairy Schools.*

The Dairy Extension force is conducting what is called one-day schools, two-day schools, three-day schools, and five-day schools. These are easily held in conjunction with country schools, and are outlined primarily to meet the wants of the children. During the year 45 schools were held with a total attendance of 5,485 pupils.

Beef Cattle.

The beef cattle extension work was inaugurated in October, 1914. We started out to work only in those counties which had County Agents. Very much more can be accomplished where the agricultural work is under the leadership of a local man. The following counties were worked in at first: Madison, Buncombe, Haywood, McDowell, Yancey, Gaston, Mecklenburg,

Union, and Cabarrus. Much of the time during the first year has been spent in getting acquainted with the territory, but some very definite results have been secured.

One Shorthorn sale was held at Asheville where 55 head of pure-bred cattle were sold. Another sale of pure-bred Hereford cattle was held at Charlotte. A third sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle has been definitely arranged to be held at Salisbury in January, and negotiations are under way to hold a second sale at Asheville within a short time.

A man was placed at Clyde, N. C., the central beef shipping point of that part of our territory, to grade, manage and weigh the cattle passing through. Something like 4,000 head of cattle were weighed.

During the fall of 1914 the Beef Cattle Office assisted many farmers in buying feeding cattle, and again assisted them in marketing the cattle in Baltimore, New York, and other places. Altogether, the farmers were assisted in marketing 672 fat cattle during the spring of 1915.

Boys and Girs' Pig Clubs.

Pig Club work was organized in North Carolina September 1, 1914. The original plan was to organize ten counties, but certain other counties developed unexpected interest and were added later on. Mr. McVean, who has charge of the Pig Club Work, has made during the year 156 addresses before 56 schools and other gatherings. He has had an audience of about 14,000 children and grown-up people. He has visited individually 250 members of the club. The total enrollment at the present time is 768.

Boys and Girls' Poultry Clubs.

This work was organized January 1, 1914. Mr. Oliver has had charge since January 1, 1915. At the present time the membership is 1046. This kind of work must necessarily be largely personal. Both the Pig Club work and the Poultry Club work are exceedingly popular with the public school teachers of the State, as they have found in this a means of reaching many boys and girls who could not be reached before.

Meetings Attended and Number of People Reached.

The following summary gives a fairly accurate idea of the number of public meetings attended and the number of people reached:

	Farmers Institutes.	*Other Meetings Attended.*	*Total Attendance.*
General office	21	3	1,500
Dairy Farming	28	45 dairy schools 150 other	11,423
Beef Cattle	28	41	5,750
Pig Clubs		102	8,626
Poultry Clubs		95	7,800
Total	77	436	35,099

The above table shows only the number of people met in public meetings; it does not show the number who have been visited and assisted on their farms.

Very respectfully submitted,

Dan T. Gray,
Chief, Animal Industry Division.

EXTENSION WORK IN HORTICULTURE AND ENTOMOLOGY.

Historical.

To the Director:

Extension Work, conducted jointly by the Divisions of Horticulture and Entomology in relation to fruit growing, was begun in 1908. The method was to select orchards in suitable localities so situated as to be accessible to as many fruit growers as possible, and to give public demonstrations in planting, pruning, spraying, packing, and general orchard management. The selections of the orchards in which the meetings were held were made by the Orchard Inspector (Mr. S. C. Clapp) in coöperation with the County Farm Agents. The meetings were advertised by posters, circular letters, and local papers, and were so arranged that each series formed one continuous itinerary. Each party was composed of two Demonstrators, one from each division. All necessary equipment, including pruning tools and a completely equipped barrel spraying outfit, was carried as excess baggage from place to place, or shipped by express. In each orchard a practical demonstration was given and questions answered covering orchard management and insect control. This work was continued each season until the spring of 1915, when Mr. B. Szymoniak was appointed under the Smith-Lever Act to give his entire time to this work as a representative of both divisions.

The Work for the Year 1915.

The general policy of former years has been continued, with even closer coöperation with the County Agents than formerly. During the year thirty public meetings have been held with a total attendance of about five hundred persons. About one hundred fruit trees in various parts of the State were pruned and sprayed in these public demonstrations, and at least sixteen other premises were visited for consultation.

Publications are now in preparation on "Tree Planting" and "Pruning" for distribution in 1916. A bulletin on "Spraying" is already available.

Franklin Sherman, Jr., *Entomologist.*
W. N. Hutt, *Horticulturist.*

DRAINAGE.

To the Director:

In regard to the work with drainage that has been carried on by this office during the past year, the following report is submitted:

Realizing the importance of drainage in agricultural work, there was formed a coöperative agreement between the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, the North Carolina Experiment Station and Extension Service, and the United States Department of Agriculture for the promotion of agricultural development along drainage lines, with particular attention to farm drainage. The purpose of the drainage office is to assist farmers in the draining of their lands by advice and by investigations of the principles involved. We are prepared to examine their lands, develop a plan of drainage, and give an estimate of the cost. The office is also trying to conduct the work along educational lines, introducing the correct principles and methods in different sections of the State so that interest in the work will grow.

The work of the office may be classified as follows:

1. Improvement of farm lands now under cultivation.
2. Investigations of the drainage of swamp lands.
3. Collection of general and technical data on drainage.
4. Preliminary and reconnaissance work.

Considerable interest is being shown in tile drainage and terracing throughout the State. Forty-eight examinations have been made for tile drainage systems scattered over twenty-five counties of the State, and comprising an area of over 2,350 acres. On this area 27 farms have installed 85,082 feet of tile in ditches staked off by this office. Seventeen examinations were also made for terrace systems covering an area of about 605 acres, and resulting in 129,000 feet of terraces being staked off. Much interest is also being shown in the drainage of swamp lands and overflowed lands. Sixteen examinations have been made of swamp lands comprising an area of over 415,600 acres, and eighteen examinations have been made for overflowed areas embracing an area of over 42,800 acres.

In addition to the above work, we have established two experimental plots for the purpose of making a study on the spacing and depth of tile lines. In connection with this study in an experimental way, we have also established two gaging stations on Piedmont streams for the purpose of obtaining helpful data in designing drainage canals.

A number of tile drainage demonstrations and drainage exhibits have been conducted, and these have been of much value to us in reaching the people of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

H. M. Lynde,
Senior Drainage Engineer.
F. R. Baker,
Assistant Drainage Engineer.

EDUCATIONAL AND DEMONSTRATIONAL HOG CHOLERA WORK.

To the Director:

I beg to submit herewith a report on the Educational and Demonstrational Hog Cholera Work for the year 1915:

This phase of the Extension Service was begun on July 13, 1914, through the coöperation of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture with the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Extension Service.

When the work was first begun it was, first, our aim to devise some means of obtaining reports as to the results from the use of the serum. A system was soon inaugurated which consisted of two reports to be rendered within two to four weeks after the treatment was administered. These reports show that the results of the treatment have been highly gratifying.

During the year 1915 the following results were obtained from the use of serum which we have administered:

Number of hogs treated	Sick animals	1,061
	Well animals	1,137
	Total	2,198
Number treated with serum alone		1,219
Number showing high temperature or other evidence of disease		692
Number treated with serum alone that died	Well	4
	Sick	96
	Total	100
Number given simultaneous inoculation	Well	610
	Sick	369
	Total	979
Number given simultaneous inoculation that died	Well	1
	Sick	5
	Total	6
Total number treated		2,198
Total number died		106

Not only have the above results been very gratifying, but it has also been of great assistance in promoting the use of serum in those districts of the State that are afflicted with hog cholera. In 1913, the year preceding my entrance into this state, the sales of serum at 1½ cents per cubic centimeter totaled 304,568 cubic centimeters. In 1915 the sales of serum totaled 1,863,328 cubic centimeters, the price having been reduced to 1¼ and then to ¾ cents per cubic centimeter. Thus there has been an increase in the use of serum of over 600 per cent since this work was taken up. It is reasonable to believe that a great deal of this increase has been due to the reduction in price of the serum, but our work has largely been responsible for these results, and the greatest increase in its use has been in those sections where the work has been conducted and has been pushed by either the County Agents or myself.

In 1914 there were two agents in two counties pushing the use of serum, and these had only treated 1,700 hogs. In 1915 the use of the serum was carried on by 42 agents in 40 counties, where they treated a total of 28,966 hogs. About 40 agents, of the number in the State, have spent enough time at the serum plant to become familiar with the work, and have been permitted and authorized by the State authorities to do so. This shows the growth of the work among these men.

In the matter of sanitation, I have not been able to accomplish as much as I had hoped to be able to, still the fact that the farmers of the State are giving more attention to this item is everywhere evident. Other persons are also interested, as has been brought out on two definite occasions of which I have personal knowledge. In these cases the circuit court judges have, in charging the grand juries, incorporated in their charge the item of investigating the violations of the State sanitary laws in so far as they apply to hog cholera.

In prosecution of this work in the State I have traveled 15,193 miles by railway, 1,829 miles by team, and 597 miles by automobile, or a total of 17,619 miles.

As to the number of people reached, the following statistical report will show the results obtained from January 1 to December 31, 1915:

1. Number of counties in which work was conducted during year....	33
2. Number of addresses made.....	179
a. Number illustrated by stereopticon views.....	107
b. Total attendance	13,265
3. Number of demonstrations of preventive treatment.....	178
a. Where serum alone was used.....	120
b. Where simultaneous inoculation was used.....	58
c. Number of hogs treated.....	2,198
d. Total attendance at demonstrations.....	4,699
4. Number of demonstrations of ridding premises of infection.....	2
a. Number of farmers reached by these demonstrations....	4
5. Number of visits made to farms for purpose of diagnosing hog cholera or observing conditions and giving advice.....	119
6. Number of farmers and hog raisers personally interviewed.....	1,995
7. Number of persons individually instructed and placed in a position to properly administer the serum preventive treatment..	386
a. County Agents	34
b. Practicing veterinarians	8
c. Hog owners	344

Respectfully submitted,

F. D. Owen,
Veterinary Field Agent.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

THE NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

In account with

THE UNITED STATES APPROPRIATION UNDER SMITH-LEVER EXTENSION ACT, 1914-1915.

Dr.	*Smith-Lever Fund.*
To receipts from the Treasurer of the United States, as per appropriations for fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, under act of Congress approved May 8, 1914 (Smith-Lever Act)	$ 10,000.00

Abstract.

Cr.	
By salaries	$ 6,958.77
Labor	343.12
Publications	137.30
Stationery and small printing	152.12
Postage, telephone, telegraph, freight and express	30.28
Heat, light, water, and power	1.40
Supplies	58.15
Tools, machinery, and appliances	109.11
Furniture and fixtures	847.14
Scientific apparatus and specimens	2.80
Traveling expenses	1,359.81
Total	$ 10,000.00

We, the undersigned, duly appointed auditors of the corporation, do hereby certify that we have examined the books and accounts of the Agricultural Extension Division for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915; that we have found the same well kept and classified as above; that the receipts for the year from the Treasurer of the United States were $10,000 under the act of Congress of May 8, 1914, and the corresponding disbursements $10,000; for all of which proper vouchers are on file and have been by us examined and found correct, leaving a balance of nothing.

And we further certify that the expenditures have been solely for the purposes set forth in the act of Congress approved May 8, 1914, and in accordance with the terms of said act.

Signed:

W. E. DANIEL,
O. MAX GARDNER,
PASCHAL S. BOYD,
Auditors.

(Seal.)

Attest: A. F. BOWEN,
Custodian.

Examined and approved as correct.
B. R. LACY,
State Treasurer.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY PROJECTS SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES FROM ALL FUNDS, EXCEPT THOSE FROM THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, USED FOR EXTENSION WORK.

Items of Expense	Administration	Printing and Distribution of Publications	County Agents	Home Economics	Drainage	Boys' Club Work	Live Stock Tick-Free Area	Dairy Extension	Fruit and Truck Work
Salaries	$ 1,725.00	$	$44,483.34	$18,690.43	$ 1,500.00	$ 3,160.00	$ 2,100.00	$ 2,200.00	$ 625.00
Labor		90.64		1.50		250.98			
Publications		116.80				20.50			
Stationery and Small Printing	48.27			17.15		86.70			
Postage, Telegraph, Telephone, Freight and Express				4.41		16.49			9.38
Heat, Light, Water and Power						1.40			
Supplies	27.09					22.06			9.00
Library									
Tools, Machinery and Appliances									109.11
Furniture and Fixtures	638.05			4.00		135.59			69.50
Scientific Apparatus and Specimens									2.80
Live Stock									
Traveling Expenses	494.05			1,006.74	700.00	690.17	1,000.00	1,000.00	368.85
Contingent Expenses									
Totals	2,932.46	207.44	44,483.34	19,724.23	2,200.00	4,383.89	3,100.00	3,200.00	1,193.64
Grand total									$ 81,425.00